



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

First of all, it is a constituent branch of the American Peace Society. The Hon. Locke Craig, Governor of the State, willingly accepted the honorary presidency, and will gladly do everything in his power to insure its success. Dr. Joyner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, is the able president; Dr. Wilson, of the university, the secretary, and Joseph G. Brown, of Raleigh, the treasurer. Dr. Charles Lee Smith is the first vice-president, and N. B. Broughton, chairman of the directors. All the officers are men of experience and widely known throughout the State. Hon. James Sprunt and Judge Pritchard are also vice-presidents. Excellent addresses were made by President L. L. Hobbs, of Guilford College; President R. T. Vann, of Meredith College; President W. A. Harper, of Elon College; Prof. C. L. Coon, Mrs. E. E. Moffitt, Arthur Deerin Call, and President W. L. Poteat.

Sunday, March 2, was a great day for the cause of universal peace. The large Auditorium of Raleigh, one of the finest in the South, was crowded with people. On the platform were the State and city officials, and the Hon. W. J. Bryan delivered a strong address in behalf of peace among all nations. He wanted no large navy to promote good-will. There sat next to Mr. Bryan Mr. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. The message of Mr. Bryan was well received and heartily responded to by the vast audience. About one hundred names were handed in of persons who desired to be enrolled as members of the North Carolina Peace Society. Mr. John Berry, of Raleigh, is the assistant secretary, and the list is in his care.

THE WORK IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Following the convention in Raleigh, N. C., the writer went to Columbia, S. C., and found President C. S. Mitchell, of the State University, very busy in working up a great peace rally which was held in the Washington Street M. E. Church, March 9. The citizens, as well as the faculty of the university and of the colleges, and very many of the students, filled the large building and listened to Hamilton Holt's great lecture on "The Federation of the World." The lecture made a fine impression. The writer was invited to follow him, and at the close more than three hundred names were recorded of those who desired to express themselves in favor of arbitration rather than war. We hope that at an early day there will be organized a South Carolina Peace Society, and that these will be enrolled in its membership.

The next morning it was the writer's privilege to address President Mitchell's history class, and then the entire student body and professors, and never has he met with a more hearty reception and response than were given at the University of South Carolina. Our cause has an able exponent in Dr. Mitchell; nor can we estimate the amount of good he is doing in the imprint he leaves upon the hundreds of young men who come under his influence.

After a brief stop at Greenwood, the writer gave an address on "The Prince of Peace" and visited the Connie Maxwell Orphanage, where the superintendent had all of the children and teachers come together to hear what message might be given them.

And so the work is going forward. Last Monday I addressed some five hundred young men in the Georgia School of Technology on "The Heroes of Peace."

It is a pleasure to find a project under way—at least suggested—to build a \$2,000,000 Monument of Peace for both the North and South, to be erected fifty years after the close of the Civil War, here in the Southland. Let the great nations of the earth raise such a barrier of law, justice, and good-will that war, with all its abominations, will break before it.

The president of the Federation of Women's Clubs of Georgia has appointed a committee to attend the Fourth American Peace Congress, to be held in St. Louis, May 1, 2, 3, and 4. It is very important that the South be largely represented at that Congress, and in every way let us strengthen our hands and cheer our hearts for the great work that is still before us.

Work of the Massachusetts Peace Society.

Campaign for National Honor on the Question of Panama Tolls.

Feeling strongly that Senator Root and other leading statesmen should be supported in their efforts to secure the repeal of the clause in the Panama Canal act exempting coastwise shipping from the payment of tolls, or that the question at issue should be referred to arbitration if requested by the British government, the directors of the Massachusetts Peace Society have instituted a campaign for the maintenance of the good faith of the nation in keeping its treaty obligations.

All persons who will co-operate with the society in this campaign for national honor by holding meetings or securing signatures to petitions are asked to write to the secretary, James L. Tryon, 31 Beacon street, Boston.

The society has already presented, through its representatives in Congress, resolutions on this subject, and has been in communication with more than sixty peace societies throughout the United States, several of whom have already signified their intention to co-operate in this movement.

The following is the wording of the petition sent by the society to all its workers, to presidents of boards of trade, clergymen, and others in Massachusetts, with an invitation to them to secure signatures:

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled:

Whereas, good faith in keeping the obligations of treaties is a fundamental principle of national government and of international law; and

Whereas, by the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty the United States agreed to grant to all nations observing the rules of neutrality the use of the Panama Canal on terms of entire equality and without discrimination; and

Whereas, by the Panama Canal Act the Congress of the United States has made a discrimination against the shipping of Great Britain and other nations, contrary to the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty and official declarations of American statesmen, by exempting American coastwise vessels from the payment of tolls;

We, the undersigned citizens of —, Massachusetts, believing that a breach of national honor has been committed, urge the repeal of the exemption clause in the Panama Canal Act, or, upon application of Great Britain, the submission to arbitration of the question at issue with the British Government.

The secretary reports that signatures are coming in with every mail.

The Massachusetts Peace Society invited ministers to take "National Honor" for a subject of their sermon

or address on March 30 or in the week following. Favorable replies are being received to this request.

During the past six weeks the secretary, Dr. Tryon, has been giving his stereopticon lecture in the northern New England States. He has found a hearty response to the proposal to celebrate the "Hundred Years of Peace," the subject which he presents in his lectures. He has spoken in sixteen of the cities and towns of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

The Chicago Office.

By Charles E. Beals.

On February 24 a special circular, entitled "How to Set a Widow's Mite to Work in 1913," was mailed to members of the Chicago Peace Society, appealing for small contributions for the purchase of an addressing machine. Four days later an Elliott addressing machine was installed in the office and paid for out of the returns from the circular.

The Chicago Peace Society has voted to assume the expense of repairing the lot of William Ladd, founder of the American Peace Society, in the Proprietors' Cemetery, Portsmouth, N. H. Just as soon as the frost is out of the ground the curbing will be reset and other necessary repairs made. The New Hampshire Peace Society, at its recent annual meeting, voted to pay annually for the future care of Mr. Ladd's lot, and authorized its executive committee to arrange exercises at Portsmouth on Hague Day, May 18, with special reference to the memory of Mr. Ladd. The Ladd monument was erected by the American Peace Society.

At the monthly meeting of the executive committee of the society, March 5, two new members of the executive committee were elected—Justice Edward Osgood Brown and Benjamin F. Methven, Esq. Mr. Justice Brown is a Life Member of the American and Chicago Peace Societies, and repeatedly has delivered addresses advocating pacifism. Mr. Methven is the chairman of the International Peace Committee of the Hamilton Club and has rendered very efficient service to the cause.

The greetings and good wishes of the local society were telegraphed to the new President and Secretary of State of the United States.

The Chicago Peace Society has extended to the American Peace Society an invitation to hold its 1914 annual meeting in Chicago.

The Peace Secretary addressed the Lake Forest Woman's Club on March 14; subject, "A Survey of the Organized Peace Movement." On Monday evening, March 24, he discussed the theme, "Does the United States Need a Larger Navy?" before the Current Topics Class of the City Club in Chicago. On the following afternoon he spoke before the Bible Department of the Hinsdale Woman's Club on "First the Natural, Then the Spiritual: A Survey of War and Peace."

The Scandinavian exhibit in the Chicago Art Institute, under the auspices of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, attracted thousands of people, and was a great success. Whether the recent "Cubist" exhibit will contribute to the strengthening of pacifism or militarism no one has been able to discover. The local art critics, however, have displayed a more active belligerency since this exhibit than they ever manifested before.

Mr. Alfred Noyes, the English poet, recently visited Chicago. Unfortunately he did not have so many lecture engagements in this vicinity as he should have had, or as he would have had if information concerning his tour had been received earlier.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, of New York, lectured in Sinai Temple the latter part of February, delivering a powerful plea for international peace, as is his habit.

Mr. Albert H. Scherzer, a faithful member of the executive committee of the Chicago Peace Society, has just compiled and published an interesting pamphlet on "Great Money Energy for Individual and Public Welfare," which is a plea for the conservation and utilization of the world's waterways for freight transportation. In the course of his argument, Mr. Scherzer shows that the destructive, warlike type is being superseded by a civilized, constructive type. He skillfully marshals statistical tables and charts to indicate how large a percentage of our national revenues even now is being expended for war purposes, and he appeals for the substitution of productive spending for the present consumptive spending by national governments.

The local peace office has co-operated with the Scrooby Club in organizing a protest against any attempt to refasten the opium traffic upon China.

The Chicago Group of the American National Committee for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace among English-speaking Peoples effected organization at a luncheon held in the Tower Room of the Union League Club, Thursday noon, March 13. The function of issuing the call properly devolved upon Mayor Harrison, but at the Mayor's suggestion President Goddard, of the Peace Society, took the initiative. The Chicago Group elected the following officers:

Chairman, Cyrus Hall McCormick.

Vice-Chairman, President Abram W. Harris.

Secretary, Henry C. Morris.

Treasurer, Charles L. Hutchinson.

Chairman of the Executive Committee, Leroy A. Goddard.

The secretary, Mr. Morris, was formerly United States Consul at Ghent, and has recently visited that city in which the peace treaty between Great Britain and the United States was signed, December 24, 1814. He was the first chairman of the International Peace Committee of the Hamilton Club, and in that capacity rendered signal service in organizing the great citizens' meeting at the Auditorium in behalf of the ratification of the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France.

The Chicago Group voted to extend to Earl Grey and the other distinguished visitors who are expected in the United States this spring an invitation to visit Chicago. The Hamilton Club has extended a very cordial invitation to Earl Grey and his companions to accept an evening reception and dinner during their stay in Chicago. At present the Chicago Group consists of some seventy-five prominent citizens, but this number will be greatly enlarged and important subcommittees appointed. The Chicago Group will confer with the officers of the National Committee in the near future, so that local activities may be co-ordinated with the general plan.

30 NORTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.